

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1947.

'Disk' Near Bomb Test Site Is Just a Weather Balloon

Warrant Officer Solves a Puzzle That Baffled His Superiors—'Flying Saucer' Tales Pour in From Round the World

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

Celestial crockery had the Army up in the air for several hours yesterday before an Army officer explained that what a colleague thought was "a flying disk" was nothing more than a battered Army weather balloon.

This denouement closed the New Mexico chapter in the "flying saucer" saga that already had contributed to from forty-three other states in the Union as well as from Australia, England, South Africa, Mexico and Canada.

However, none of the previous or subsequent reports of strange heavenly bodies created as much confusion as the startling announcement from an Army lieutenant that "a flying disk" had been found on a ranch near Roswell, N. M., near the scene of atomic bomb tests. The officer, Lieut. Warren Haught, public information officer of the Roswell Army Air Field, made no bones about the discovery in his detailed report as carried by The Associated Press.

"The many rumors regarding the flying disk became a reality," his statement began. He told which Intelligence Office of what Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force had passed "the flying disk" along "to higher headquarters."

Then phones began to buzz between Washington and New Mexico and the "disk" was well on the way to showing how the circle could be squared. One by one, as the rank of the investigating officer rose, the circle lost area and developed sides until it was roughly octagonal.

Within an hour after Lieutenant Haught had given new impetus to the "flying saucer" derby, his boss, Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey, had a somewhat different version of "the flying disk."

He said that while it was true it had been found on a ranch, no one had seen it in the air; it was "of flimsy construction," apparently

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

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Those Flying Objects? 'Miracles,' Says Teller

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Prof. Edward Teller had a short explanation today when asked if he knew what the unidentified flying objects were that many people had recently reported seeing, especially in Michigan.

"They are miracles," the nuclear physicist said on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television-radio program, "Face the Nation."

"The human soul needs miracles," said Professor Teller, who helped develop the hydrogen bomb. "And in a scientific age, what is more proper than that the miracles should be scientific miracles?"

One of the interviewers asked with a smile:

"Are they ours or their miracles?"

"They are miracles," replied Professor Teller. "How do I know whose miracles?"

Un siluro volante nel cielo di Belgrado

Belgrado 17 settembre, matt. Un ordigno che aveva l'aspetto di un siluro volante attraversato ieri sera ad alta quota ed a fortissima velocità il cielo del quartiere meridionale di Belgrado da ovest a est. Il passaggio del misterioso «siluro» è avvenuto alle 21.43 precise ed è stato osservato da numerosissime persone.

Un redattore della United Press, testimone oculare dell'avvenimento, ha riferito che l'ordigno ha attraversato il cielo di Belgrado in circa dieci secondi lasciando una scia lunghissima e fiammeggiante di color giallo vivo. Nessuna esplosione è stata avvertita dagli spettatori né durante l'apparizione né dopo la scomparsa della presunta bomba volante.

Misteriosi proiettili volanti sono stati osservati più volte nel corso di molti mesi nel cielo della Svezia.

altri gruppi di opposizione.

Un nuovo bolide di fuoco

sultra il cielo di Imola
Imola 18 settembre, notte.

Un altro fenomeno simile a quello registrato l'aura sera alle 22 del cielo di Modena si verificò nella nostra città esattamente alle ore 19.34. Una scia di bolide infuocato ha descritto una breve parabola in direzione nord est lasciando dietro di sé una scia luminosa di fuoco. Poiché a quell'ora vi era ancora oscurità, visibilità, pochi cittadini hanno colto il fenomeno e per la stessa ragione si ritiene che non si tratti d'una delle molte meteore frequenti nelle notti d'estate. Ancora non è possibile stabilire la natura dello strano bolide.

U. P.

I misteriosi bolidi di fuoco

sono un fenomeno
Roma 24 settembre, notte.

I corpi luminosi apparsi in questi ultimi tempi nel cielo d'Italia sono fenomeni estranei che non hanno nulla a che fare con i cometa. Un'inchiesta di trent'anni ha dichiarato il meteorologo prof. Filippo E. Biondi che probabilmente provengono dalla cometa di Tuttle, apparso nel 1862. L'incandescenza è prodotta da un insieme di particelle microscopiche che si staccano dal nucleo centrale; nelle prime ore del mattino le meteoriti sono più facilmente visibili.

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'Disk' Found on New Mexico Ranch Is Just an Army Weather Balloon

Continued From Page 1

made "of some sort of tin foil." Subsequently, it was reported being flown to a research laboratory at Wright Field, Ohio.

In Washington, Lieut. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Deputy Chief of the Army Air Forces, hurried to his headquarters' press section. Atomic experts in the capital were certain that whatever had been found was not any of their doing, but no one seemed to know just how to dispose of the object.

Finally, a lowly warrant officer, Irving Newton, a forecaster at the Fort Worth, Tex., weather station, solved the mystery. He said it was just a part of a weather balloon, such as is used by eighty weather stations in the country to determine velocity and direction of winds at high altitudes.

Several hours before the New Mexico mystery had been solved, a Canadian meteorologist suggested the same answer in connection with rumors of "flying saucers" in Circleville, Ohio. This was soon after a couple in the Ohio town had jubilantly proclaimed their "capture" of a mysterious disk.

However, the midwest was spurred in its hunt by offers of \$3,000 rewards for "proof" that America was not succumbing to an epidemic of hallucinations. One of the first to put in a claim for the prize was an Iowa salesman, who produced a steel disk, nearly seven inches in diameter. He said he found it in his yard in the morning after hearing it "crash through the trees." According to United Press reporters thought the disk was playing truant from an

The disk was the Nebraska farmer who added a bucolic touch to the story. He said the heavenly bodies were "flaming straw hats."

that careened through the night, sometimes pausing for a rest.

Michigan's contributor for the day was a toolmaker from Pontiac. According to The United Press, he turned over to newspapers a picture showing two circular objects against a black background. Examination showed holes in the disks.

Also in the act was Wisconsin, where it was reported that on Monday 250 pilots of that state's Civil Air Patrol would take off in search of "flying saucers."

Proof that "flying saucers" were not indigenous to the United States and Canada began coming in late in the afternoon. Two residents of Johannesburg, South Africa, said, according to Reuters, that they not only saw the objects, but that these "traveled at tremendous speed in V-formation and disappeared in a cloud of smoke."

In England, a clergyman's wife, who said she had kept her discovery secret for fear of derision, finally came forth yesterday with a story about seeing "a dark ring, with clear-cut edges," that sped across the sky on Monday.

The Australian variations of "the flying saucer," though reported by six persons in Sydney, were quite ordinary. Observers said they were a bit brighter than the moon, seemed to prefer an altitude of about 10,000 feet and moved along rather briskly.

It may have been the weather, but the only allusion to "flying saucers" in New York City were a few skeptical remarks by Admiral William H. P. Blandy, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet. Said the admiral, in response to questions:

"I remain to be convinced there is any such thing. I am convinced that they are nothing the Army and Navy is concerned with. I am curious, like everybody else, to see what's behind it."

L'ipotesi di Prodi pres-

18-3-88 alond d'89



Senato Usa: via libera allo scudo stellare il progetto anti-missile voluto da Reagan

WASHINGTON - Più vicina la realizzazione dello «scudo stellare» negli Stati Uniti dopo il voto del Senato che martedì ha aperto la strada al programma di difesa anti missilistica, chiedendone la realizzazione «non appena possibile tecnologicamente». Con un

testo «ammorbido», i senatori guidati da Thad Cochran, il repubblicano del Missouri che ha promosso lo sviluppo del nuovo scudo, dopo il fallimento del programma voluto da Ronald Reagan, hanno escluso il pericolo di un veto di Clinton.

France to Issue Full Report On Aid Parley Breakdown

Will Publish Documents on 3-Power Talks—
Rumania, Finland Reject Bids to July 12
Meeting—14 Acceptances Seen

By LANSING WARREN
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, July 5—France will publish in the form of a Yellow Book documents relating to the disastrous three-power conversations on the Marshall project.

At the same time it announced it plan to publish the Yellow Book, the Foreign Office said that final official acceptances of bids for the July 12 conference had been received from Italy and Portugal. French circles also said they are certain that early official acceptances would be received from Greece, Turkey, Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Ireland, Iceland, and Switzerland's participation was believed likely. The decision of the Scandinavian countries will await the outcome of a conference of the Foreign Ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, which probably will be held Wednesday.

[Dispatches Saturday from Bucharest and Helsinki said that the Rumanian Government def-

initely and the Finnish Government virtually had rejected the invitations. Dispatches from other capitals in the Eastern bloc indicated that Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia also would refuse to attend the conference. Acceptance by Austria seemed assured while affirmative decisions from Poland and Czechoslovakia were still thought possible, reports said.]

In making the announcement of the Yellow Book today, the French Foreign Office took up the challenge issued by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov on the last day of the conference when he expressed the hope that the peoples of the world would study the British, French and Soviet proposals and decide upon the responsibility for the failure to reach an accord. French Foreign Minister Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Bevin answered that they hoped

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New Strategy by Nanking Aims at Victory in a Year

By TELMAN DUDIN
Special to The New York Times

NANKING, July 5—New military strategy against the Communists will be adopted as part of the Government's new all-out anti-Communist suppression program, a high Government leader

ANTI-FRANCO REGION WARNED TO VOTE

Permanent Penalties Await All
Abstentions Today, Bilbao Is
Sold—'Yes' Ballots Issued

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to The New York Times

BILBAO, Spain, July 5—Voters in this Opposition stronghold got urgent warning tonight that they would be permanently penalized if they did not vote in tomorrow's referendum on the Franco law of succession.

Meanwhile, ballots for use tomorrow with the word "Yes" already rubber-stamped on them in black letters were being distributed from house to house here. Tonight's warning to the voters

said today. The official said that the former concept of driving through Communist areas and occupying points and lines would be dropped in favor of a slower program of combing Communists out of selected territories as Government armies advance on a broad front.

The new policy might appear to make limited gains, it was stated, but it would pay in the long run since one of the aims would be to compel the Communists to fight instead of fleeing into mountains and fields from Government spearheads as they do now. The Government armies would also seek to clean up potential Communist guerrilla threats in their rear as they advanced.

This official said that the consensus among leaders during the discussions that led to yesterday's new suppression order against the Communists was that when the war to the finish began it would be possible to achieve victory within a year.

ATOM BOARD SEEKS MEDICAL GUIDANCE TO PROTECT PUBLIC

It Will Set Up Special Research
Division to Find Safeguards
Against Radioactivity Perils

CA. FOR YOUNG STUDENTS

Doctors' Report Asks Benefits
To Them as a Means of
Serving U. S. Leadership

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 5—The United States Atomic Energy Commission, it was learned today, has decided to establish a Division of Medical Research to intensify its operations in the beneficial use of atomic energy.

Steps to create the new division are being taken as the result of recommendations made by the commission's Medical Board of Review, an independent group of prominent medical men. This board has made a comprehensive survey of the commission's activities in the field of biological and medical science and its report was released today.

The medical board made sweeping recommendations for exploring defenses against radiant energy from the national security standpoint, for liberalizing the dissemination of non-military atomic knowledge, and for widened distribution of radioactive tracers for medical therapy and research.

A new view of national security needs in the atomic age was presented by the board. It stressed the importance of recruiting young doctors and researchers and providing them with grants, fellowships, and lifetime careers in order to perpetuate and develop this country's leadership in atomic knowledge.

Star Knowledge "Not Enough"

It was not enough, the board warned, to rely on "the memory of priceless but static knowledge" of the wartime scientists who collaborated in the epochal atomic discovery but were no longer working as a team.

While making some sober references to atomic weapons in future warfare, the medical board's report was focused on an optimistic view of the long future. It said:

Since it is reasonable to expect that the benefits to man derived from the application of

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SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1947.

ATOMIC BOARD SEEKS MEDICAL GUIDANCE

Continued From Page 1

atomic power to his life, comforts, and health will, in the long run, outstrip the military significance of atomic energy. It is suggested that further steps be actively undertaken to bring these applications of atomic energy to the attention of the public, and particularly to students.

In releasing the report, the commission gave no indication of its intentions. It was reported, however, that virtually all of the recommendations would be accepted and acted on, and that they would project the commission into a vastly broadened program of using atomic products for improving the lot of mankind.

Medical Committee Urged

In recommending appointment of a medical director in the commission, the board also said an Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine should be created to advise on research and health policy.

Establishment of the Division of Medical Research would give this field a position of equality, at least in an organizational sense, with the present four divisions of the commission. These are Research, Engineering, Production and Military Application.

The commission, it was learned, was now assembling a panel of doctors, including some members of the present board, who would select a doctor to be the commission's director of the Division of Medical Research. He would receive \$14,000 annually, as do the other division directors.

The members of the medical board are:

Dr. Robert F. Loeb, Lambert Professor of Medicine, Columbia University, chairman; Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, director, Johnson Research Foundation, University of Pennsylvania, and chairman, National Research Council; Dr. Wallace O. Fenn, Professor of Physiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry;

Dr. Herbert S. Gasser, director, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Ernest W. Goodpastor, Dean of the School of Medicine and Professor of Pathology, Vanderbilt University; Dr. Alan Gregg, director for Medical Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. A. Baird Hastings, Professor of Biological Chemistry, Harvard Medical School.

Lifenthal Science Report

David E. Lifenthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, released the report, emphasizing its "solid substance."

"The need for medical and biological research on the various effects of radioactive substances and atomic fission is both urgent and extensive," the report stated. "It is urgent because of the extraordinary danger of exposing living creatures to radioactivity. It is urgent because effective defensive measures (in the military sense) against radiant energy are not yet known."

"From now on we shall mine, transport, process and use radioactive substances as sources of power, tools for investigation of biological processes and for treatment of disease. There will therefore be incessant danger in handling such substances and using their radioactive properties. Such substances call for suspicious study."

The board took the view that since the commission had an absolute monopoly of new and powerful resources of knowledge for research, it "has an obligation to share its acquisitions with the scientific world wherever security considerations permit."

Outside Research Is Favored

Research of a confidential nature on the biological effects of radiation, including the civilian population in case of war, should be liberally provided for in commission installations, the board said. But it added that where such research could be carried on outside, the commission should fully support it.

The time was near, said the board, when the supply of isotopes or tracers derived as by-products of atomic energy would more than meet the needs of this country.

"It would be in the interest of

progress in medicine and biology that qualified investigators in other countries have such isotopes for their studies," the board continued. "We suggest that steps be taken to make isotopes available to foreign investigators."

The commission has received requests for isotopes from scientists in twenty countries, but has rejected them pending the formation of policy and until American needs are fully satisfied.

Monthly sales of isotopes should be reported in Science, weekly organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the board said. This would show that the commission was contributing to scientific advancement, "despite the impressions often left by security regulations."

Would Spread Information

Comparable to the distribution of isotopes, said the board, was the wider dissemination of scientific information. It recommended prompt clearance of scientific papers submitted by former staff members and publication of accumulated information either by the commission or through subsidies to professional journals.

Secrecy in biological and medical research, the report stated, should be avoided so far as it was compatible with national security.

In urging the expansion of research and the recruitment of young men to carry it out, the board stated:

"In the interest of protecting the public, the Atomic Energy Commission might look forward to the establishment, in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service, the Bureau of Standards, the Department of Agriculture, and other pertinent governmental agencies, of a center for research and for training to provide an extensive reservoir of personnel in and out of governmental service, equipped for special needs of the public."

Personnel of the Public Health Service, the board suggested, might receive opportunities to learn methods of protecting industrial employees and civilian populations against irradiated gases and dust. Also it stated that it was imperative for Army and Navy medical personnel to obtain instruction in the protection of

troops and ships from the effect of atomic radiation.

Urging grants to universities by the commission to enable them to remodel or construct laboratories for atomic research, the board added:

"A large number of young, available, and active scientists with continuing experience in atomic fission, its dangers and its potentialities, assures the safety of our country more certainly than the memory of priceless but static knowledge in a declining team of former collaborators."

NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN CRITICIZED

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, July 5.—The shortage of newsprint is "the real danger to freedom of the press" in Britain, Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British Cabinet Minister, declared today in a speech in Gloucester.

The Royal Commission that is conducting the inquiry into the British press "would serve the country best," he said, "if it were to make plain the implications of the increasing restrictions and the extent to which the written word is hampered."

Of all recent import cuts, Mr. Hore-Belisha said, that of newsprint will be the most "baneful." He warned that while citizens had quickly protested against cuts in tobacco, fuel or clothing, where newsprint was concerned they were "not alive to the significance or the incidence of a curtailment of supplies."

R. S. Hudson, Conservative member of Parliament, charged that the Government had made no plan to meet the situation that would arise when the dollars ran out next December. He predicted that next winter there would be a repetition of last year's fuel crisis with "even more disastrous results."

He charged that the Government intended that the newspapers should be "so short of newsprint that criticism of the Government's ineptitude will be stifled to the maximum extent of the Government's powers."

I dischi volanti alle Nazioni Unite

WASHINGTON, 29 — In attesa di riprendere a sciamare per i cieli del pianeta, i dischi volanti sono atterrati, metaforicamente parlando, all'Onu. Fra sorrisetti e occhiate ironiche, l'organizzazione mondiale ha formalmente accettato di prendere in esame il fenomeno degli «Ufo» (dall'espressione inglese «Unidentified flying object», cioè oggetti volanti non identificati).

«Il mondo ci guarda», ha commentato con una certa enfasi sir Eric Gairy, primo ministro dello Stato dell'Isola caraibica di Grenada. «Abbiamo il sostegno di molti scienziati e io personalmente confido nell'appoggio di molte nazioni del globo», ha aggiunto.

Anche il presidente Carter, tanto per fare un esempio, è convinto assertore della realtà degli «Ufo», e per tale ragione avrebbe incoraggiato Gairy a portare avanti la causa degli «extraterrestri».

IL RESTO DEL CARLINO
30 novembre 1977

su mandato di cattura del pretore.

Grave il ragazzo nella bolla di plastica

HOUSTON (Stati Uniti) — Il ragazzo statunitense di 12 anni che ha trascorso la sua vita in ambiente sterile perché affetto da grave deficienza immunitaria, versa in condizioni critiche nell'ospedale pediatrico del Texas, a Houston, e i medici gli hanno drenato la cavità toracica per eliminare liquido formatosi intorno al cuore e ai polmoni.

Il suo medico, William Shearer, ha detto che al ragazzo, di nome David (l'identità è stata tenuta segreta, per proteggere la famiglia), viene somministrato periodicamente ossigeno, anche se egli non utilizza il respiratore, ed è vigile. David soffre di una grave malattia del sistema immunitario che impedisce al suo organismo di produrre anticorpi.

13.11.2

P. Poveri

O dirigente sovietico arranca pagliaccini
na audacia quando, a se stesso si travasa
- incontro di cupola con Ronald Reagan, a
filandia, ann passato, temono una proposta
fella pelo presidente americano.

— Anche prematura a proposta de Reagan
para a cooperación dos Estados Unidos con a
União Soviética para repêcher a invasão da Terra
por seres espaciais.

JORNAL DO BRASIL 17.2.87

Gli extraterrestri? Sono fra noi Chiedetelo a Eisenhower e Truman

DAL NOSTRO CORRISPONDENTE

NEW YORK — Ci mancavano, a questo punto, anche gli Ufo. Isaac Asimov, il principe degli scrittori di scienza e di fantascienza, non ha risposto all'appello e ha preferito restarsene in santa pace a godere il sole nella sua casa del West Side sul Central Park a New York.

A Washington comunque, nella palestra della American University, dove da ieri sono riuniti duecento rappresentanti di più nazioni per la «Conferenza internazionale di ufologia» che si conclude oggi (l'Italia, sempre presente in casi del genere, è rappresentata dall'ufologo Roberto Piccotti), il clima è un misto di attesa un po' goliardica e di autoconvincimento.

Le prove sarebbero dei documenti e, si assicura, perfino dei relitti dai quali risulterebbe in modo chiaro che l'esistenza degli extraterrestri non è immaginazione. La storia, definita — con assai scarsa fantasia dopo il Watergate e il cosiddetto Irangate — con il nome di Cosmic Gate, sarebbe la seguente. Nel 1953, si dice, l'allora presidente degli Stati Uniti, Dwight Eisenhower,

fu informato che sei anni prima, sotto Truman, nel New Mexico era precipitata un'astronave.

All'interno del veicolo proveniente dallo spazio, fra i rottami, furono trovati i resti di quattro esseri che avevano caratteristiche simili a quelle del protagonista del racconto «Angelo» contenuto nel libro metafisico di Alberto Savinio «Casa "La Vita"» (al quale si rimanda per gli opportuni riscontri letterari) e, in assoluta segretezza, il Pentagono convocò degli specialisti con il compito di preparare l'autopsia. La loro conclusione, ripescata dagli ufologi a trentaquattro anni di distanza fra i carteggi «top secret» degli archivi nazionali e della Cia, fu a quanto si dice che gli occupanti del veicolo spaziale non potevano essere umani.

Profondamente colpito, sempre secondo questo racconto, Eisenhower avrebbe compiuto un'impresa che, nel mondo americano soprattutto, dove mantenere i segreti (come dimostrano gli scandali attuali) è virtualmente impossibile, sembra più sorprendente ancora dell'arrivo degli extraterrestri. Convocata una speciale commissione di dodici scienziati descritta con il pomposo nome di «Majestic 12», il capo della Casa Bianca li avrebbe scongiurati di indagare sul mistero astronautico del New Mexico e di riferirne a lui solo senza mai farne cenno ad anima viva.

Per saperne di più, ovviamente, sarebbe utile interpellare Eisenhower e Truman, che purtroppo sono morti e quindi, oblietano i realisti, difficilmente parleranno. Errore, replicano però gli ultras della fantascienza, i quali citano alcune incoraggianti prove sperimentali di trasmissione del pensiero e di parapsicologia e assicurano che, sia pure in maniera indiretta, i due defunti presidenti alla fine si faranno vivi.

Renzo Cianfanelli

Si è sposato
l'onorevole
Gianni Rivera

A pagina 5
Vittorio Brunelli

Secondo una rivista spagnola un piccolo extraterrestre fu trovato nel 1983 in URSS e sopravvisse tre mesi

MADRID (ANSA) — Il settimanale spagnolo «Lecturas» di recente fondazione, scrive che l'anno scorso un bambino extraterrestre è vissuto per circa tre mesi nell'Unione Sovietica, dove i medici l'avevano chiamato «Kamuk».

In un servizio da Mosca firmato Henry Ota, si sostiene che a metà luglio 1983 un dischiostro di un'infestazione molto acuta di natura non prettamente ovale alla un metro e mezzo di altezza, che gli provocò febbre

meno nei pressi di Samara, nel Kirghizistan. Alcune cifre prima, gli abitanti di Samara, che l'anno scorso una bambina da esplosione.

Dentro la capsula aperta con tutte le precauzioni, c'era un bambino, che fu subito trasportato al centro ricerche mediche di Fuzuz.

Il bambino morì il 3 ottobre 1983, in seguito a un'infestazione molto acuta di natura non prettamente ovale alla un metro e mezzo di altezza, che gli provocò febbre

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This denouement closed the New Mexico chapter in the "flying saucer" saga that already had contributed to from forty-three other states in the Union as well as from Australia, England, South Africa, Mexico and Canada.

However, none of the previous or subsequent reports of strange heavenly bodies created as much confusion as the startling announcement from an Army lieutenant that "a flying disk" had been found on a ranch near Roswell, N. M., near the scene of atomic bomb tests. The officer, Lieut. Warren Haught, public information officer of the Roswell Army Air Field, made no bones about the discovery in his detailed report as carried by The Associated Press.

"The many rumors regarding the flying disk became a reality," his statement began. He told which Intelligence Office of what Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force had passed "the flying disk" along "to higher headquarters."

Then phones began to buzz between Washington and New Mexico and the "disk" was well on the way to showing how the circle could be squared. One by one, as the rank of the investigating officer rose, the circle lost area and developed sides until it was roughly octagonal.

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Misteriosi proiettili volanti sono stati osservati più volte nel corso di molti mesi nel cielo della Svezia.

altri gruppi di opposizione.

Un nuovo bolide di fuoco

sulca il cielo di Imola
Imola 18 settembre notte.

Un altro fenomeno simile a quello registrato l'aura sera alle ore 22 del cielo di Modena si verificò nella nostra città esattamente alle ore 19.34. Una scia di bolide infuocato ha descritto una breve parabola in direzione nord est lasciando dietro di sé una scia luminosa di fuoco. Poiché a quell'ora vi era ancora buio, l'osservazione fu fatta da cittadini non colti il fenomeno e per la stessa ragione si ritiene che non si tratti d'una delle molte meteore frequenti nelle notti d'estate. Ancora non è possibile stabilire la natura dello strano bolide.

U. P.

I misteriosi bolidi di fuoco

sono un fenomeno recente
Roma 24 settembre, notte.

I corpi luminosi apparsi in questi ultimi tempi nel cielo d'Italia sono fenomeni ottici che non hanno nulla a che fare con i bolidi di trent'anni fa dichiarò il meteorologo prof. Filippo E. Biondi. Si tratta di vere e proprie meteore, come la cometa di Tuttle, che si verificano in ogni parte del cielo e producono da un insieme di particelle microscopiche che si staccano dal nucleo centrale. Nelle prime ore del mattino le meteore sono più facilmente visibili.

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